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FRONT COVER: Giant Whelk shell engraved "Death Mask", one of two discovered in 1984 with a burial on the North fork of the Holston River, Southwestern Virginia. Height: 5", width 4 1/2". (See article page 3)

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What is the future of Artifact preservation.

by John F. Berner, Editor-in-chief

I would like to believe that the primary purpose of artifact collecting is preservation and education. However, some recent legislation would have you believe that you are robbing the citizenry of its heritage. Did you know that by merely picking up a newly discovered artifact from the ground that you are destroying the opportunity to learn about its past? According to the new archaeologists; it is much better to leave everything where it is because in fifty or more years, man will know much better how to glean more information. What about the water, air and wind that changes things constantly? What about modern progression of civilization with roadbuilding, housing developments, public lakes and dams?

It appears that ignorant politicians who want to please their constituency, greedy contract archaeologists, and irresponsible media reporting are the reasons for such stupid legislation. I recently read in the paper where Anasazi pottery was bringing upward of $250,000 each on the international art market. I know collectors who will sell far better than the one described for about 1/100th of that.

I don't condone pot-hunting. This is as irresponsible as the media hype that embellished the news. All excavation, whether salvage, professional, or accident deserves documention and accurate reporting. Any artifact is worth a great deal more when the history, circumstances of its recovery, and association are preserved. If we're to preserve our future of collecting, we best do it right. And if an artifact is discovered accidentally or on purpose; it should be retreived.

The G.I.R.S. has taken a positive stand!

At the Owensboro, Kentucky summer show; we met and approved a positive stand regarding which items would be acceptable for display at future G.I.R.S. meetings and shows. As many of you know, our society is not the only one plagued with the "Questionable" items and "Fakes". Every society officer throughout the United States is concerned, and something must be done to preserve the integrity of artifact collecting. The major problem seems to be the reluctance of officers to ask collectors or dealer friends to remove spurious material.

The G.I.R.S. has decided that in the future, all tables will be reserved for members only. All persons in attendance will be provided a copy of "Rules & Regulations" governing the affair. Each exhibitor must obtain and sign a written permit, granting the privilege of Display, Barter, Sale or Trade. Failure to comply will result in revocation. The new "Rules & Regulations" are listed in this journal.

"Prehistoric Artifacts"

With this Number Four issue for 1985, I will have completed my commitment to the G.I.R.S. In early 1984, I agreed to reorganize the society; build the membership and hopefully provide financial stability. If such was possible; then to produce and publish four quality journals in 1985. I am pleased to report that our membership is up 400% over 1983, we are reorganized and will close this year without any indebtedness. But, without the hard work of our treasurer Dr. J. Neal Brown who set up the books, banked and paid out the money; and computerized our membership, nothing would have been possible.

But we were not alone in this endeavor. Without your support, and that of our officers and directors; this article would not have been written.

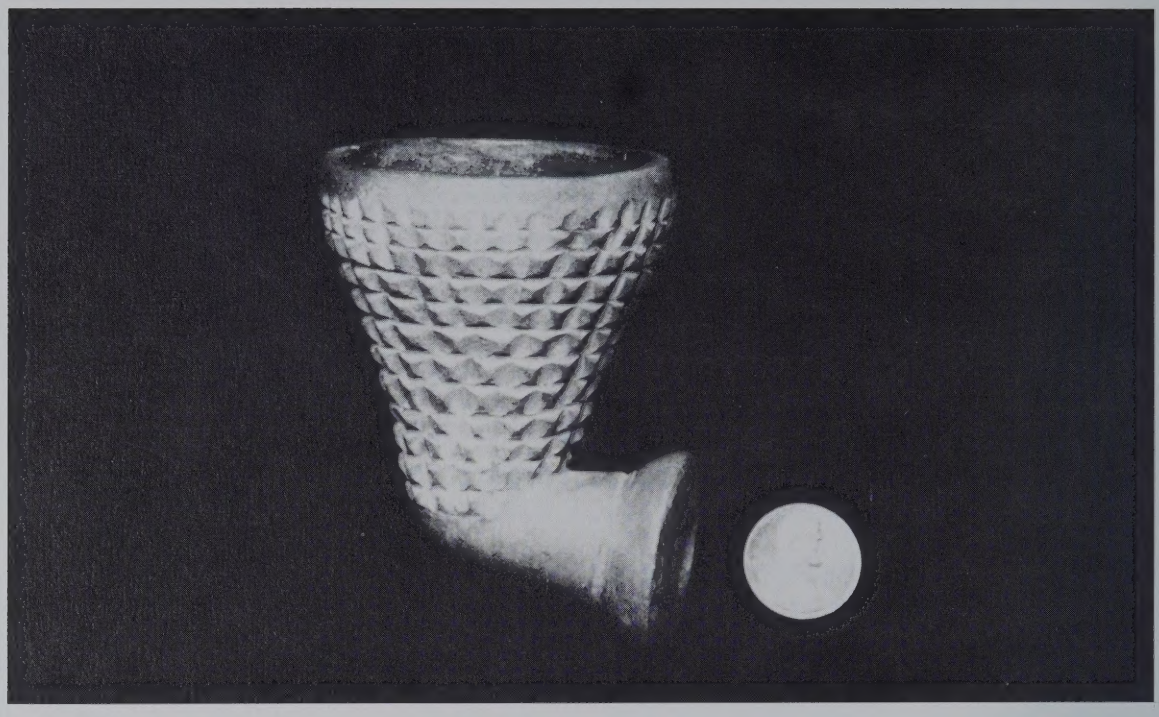


FIG: 1

Proto-historic or Late Mississippian pottery pipe found in Southeastern Tennessee. Originally painted Red, measures 3 1/2" height, 2 1/4" diameter bowl. Collection of John Tilley, Chattanooga, Tennessee

FIG: 2

High quality greenish flint Celt, featuring heavy grinding and lustrous polish, measures 4" length, 1 3/4" width, 3/8" thick and found in Northern Kentucky. Collection of John Tilley, Chattanooga, Tennessee

The Crying Crane Death Masks

by William Feldser

The "Crane Head" shell Death Masks illustrated were recovered on the North Fork of the Holston River in Southwestern Virginia. Associated with a burial found by Freddie Caudill in 1984, the larger of the two masks measures 5" in height by 4 1/2" width. The smaller of the two measures 4 1/2" height and 3" width. When discovered, the larger mask overlaid the smaller mask and in association was a Wolf Jaw which was ground down on the bone portion to be used as some type of ornament. Also in association with this burial were 34 lineal feet of shell beads.

It is supposed that this must have been a very special burial to have 2 masks in accompaniment. On both Death Masks the "Crying Crane" motif has been engraved. This depicts the symbol of death in the Mayan culture of Mexico.

Myself and my little girl (who is only 5 years old) were looking at her book on Birds; and at the Whooping Cranes in particular. This prompted me to get my photographs of the Death Masks illustrated in this article.

In comparing the engraving on these Masks to the pictures in the book, we discovered that the 4 zigzag lines from the eye of the mask to the outer edge of the shell is undoubtedly the neck of the crane, and not tears. The neck of the Whooping Crane bends in just that manner. Following along the nose of the Mask is the beak, with the eye of the mask serving as the eye of the Crane. Having made that decision together, I said to my little girl: "What are those points coming down from the eye?" And to my question she replied: "One little tear, Daddy, just one little tear on each Crane head."

Personally, I thought they meant something else as have most persons who have studied these artifacts, but have others really looked at these designs like my little girl has? The moral of the story is you don't have to be an archaeologist to figure out the meaning of engravings on these masks. It just takes a simple little mind.

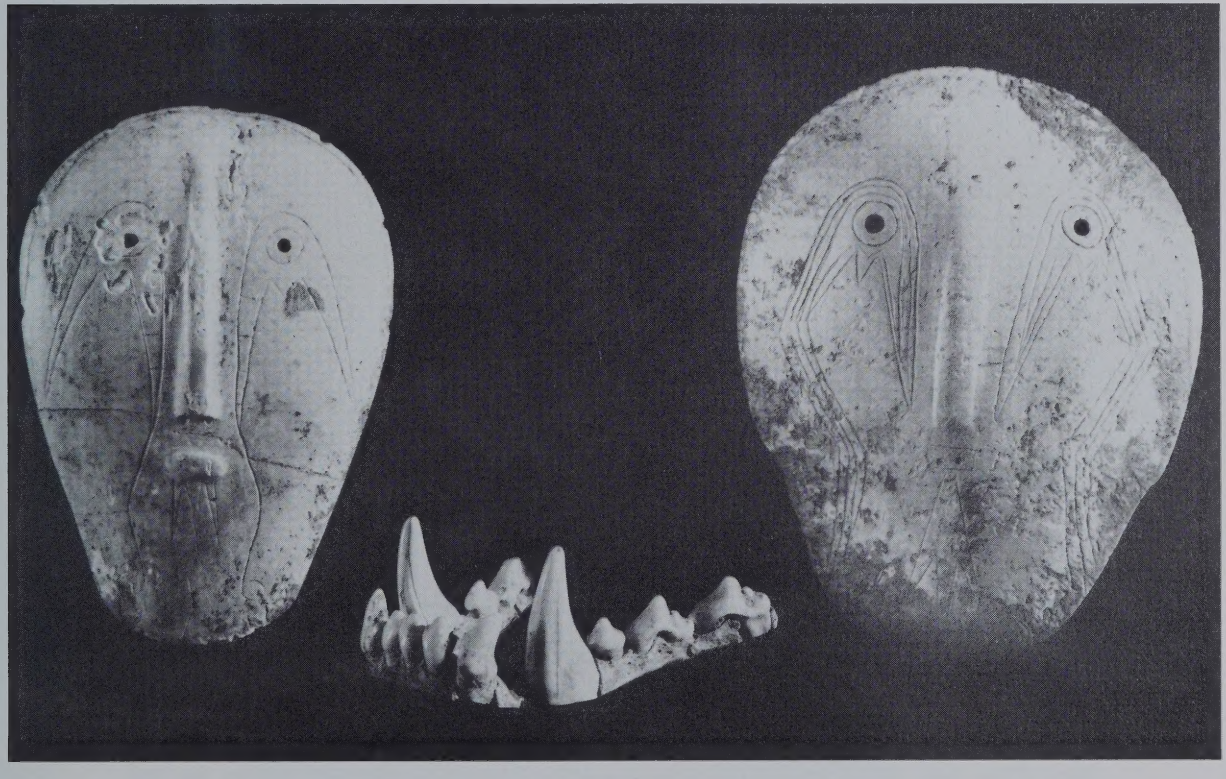


FIG: 3
Shell "Death Masks" and cut Wolf Jaw ornament discovered with burial along the Holston River, Southwestern Virginia in 1984.
Collection of William Feldser, Manheim, Pennsylvania

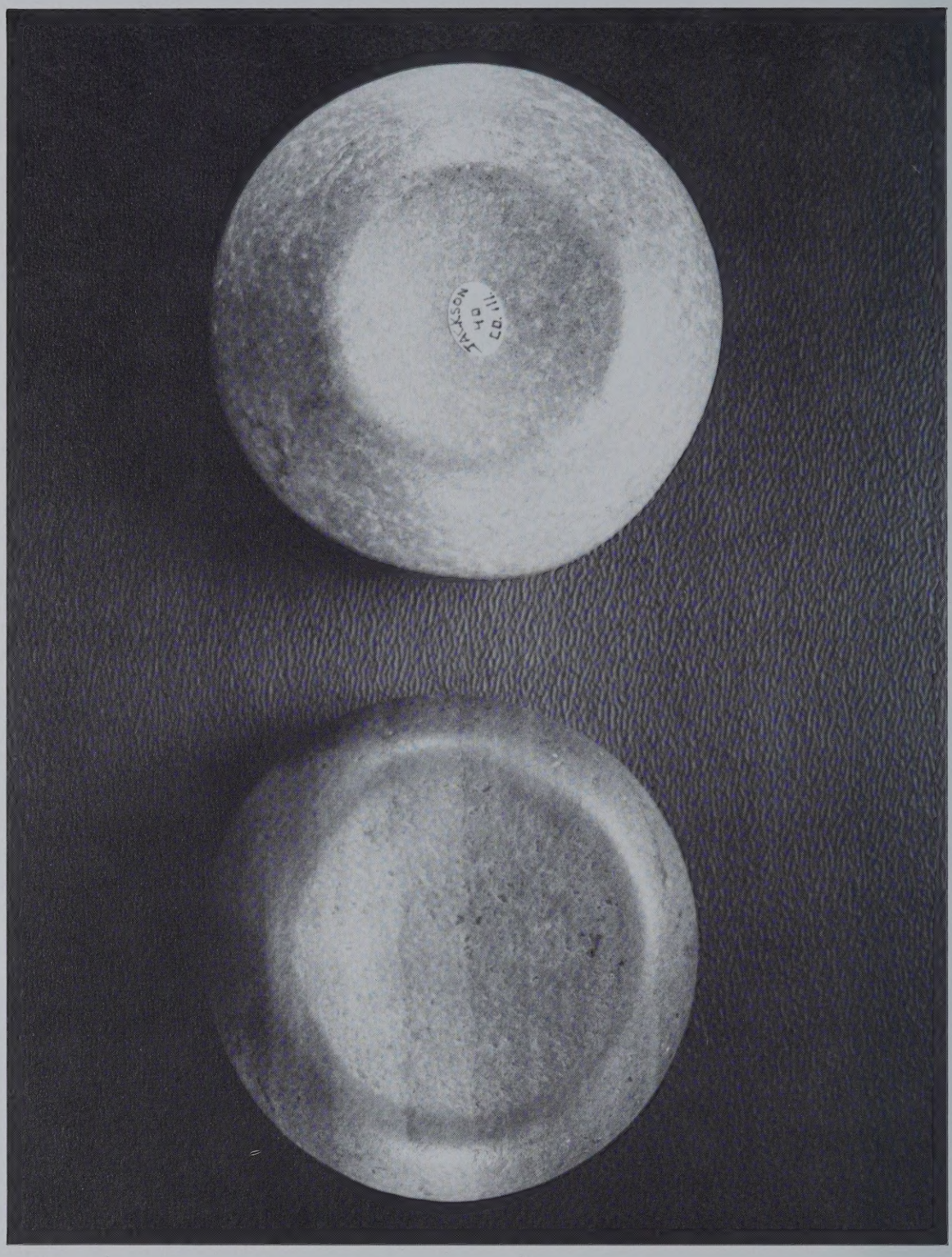


FIG: 4 & 5
Top: Fine Salt River type Discoidal made of Brownish Quartz. Found on the Little Muddy River in Jackson County, Illinois in 1964. Shown actual size. Bottom: Beautiful banded Quartz Discoidal found in Randolph County, Illinois, Shown actual size.
Collection of Bob Espeland, Goreville, Illinois

Cumberland Fluted Points From Kentucky and Tennessee

by Rodney M. Peck

Many archaeologists and other interested groups and individuals are currently conducting surveys of Paleo-Indian projectile points found in the Eastern United States. Because of the nomadic culture of the Paleo-Indian, the fluted projectile point is the most scarce of all projectile points and is seldom found in any quantities.

Much has been written about the Clovis-like, Folsom-like, and Hardaway-like projectile points. However, very little has been published in regards to the Cumberland Fluted Point. This type of Paleo-Indian projectile point is, perhaps, the rarest type of any fluted point. The Tennessee - Kentucky area is the major concentration for the Cumberland fluted point, perhaps, because of the climatic and faunal conditions which attracted early man here thousands of years ago. Seldom does one hear of a Cumberland being found elsewhere; however, reports of finds in Ohio, New York, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, and Alabama gives evidence of the nomadic traveling of these early hunters.

The major characteristic features of the Cumberland Fluted Point are the long flute scars, flaring ears, and constricting base (figure 1). Most of the Cumberland points have flute scars the entire length of the blade; however, it is not unusual for the flute scar to extend only about 1/2 of the blade and a few only have short flutes or basal thinning. Most Cumberlands have basal and lateral smoothing; however, a few specimens have no smoothing at all. The average length is 3-4 inches; however, specimens 5 inches or longer have been recorded. Also, a few specimens are serrated and all have a rather thick cross-section with steep flaking, especially at the base.

The Cumberland Fluted Point dates to the late Paleo-Indian Period, approximately 8,000 B.C. Figure 6 shows a representative sample of Cumberlands from Kentucky and Tennessee.

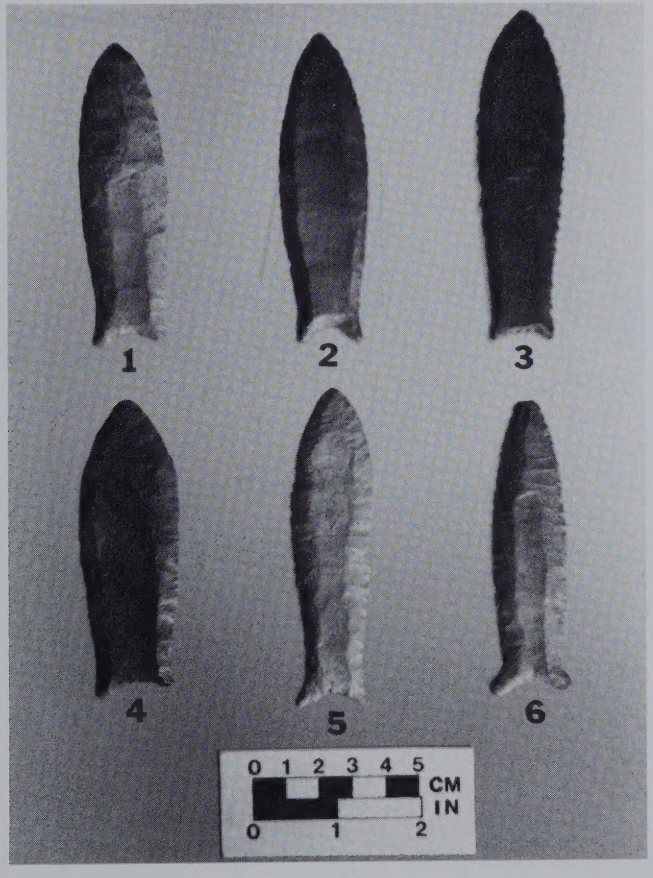


FIG: 6
Cumberland Fluted projectile points from Kentucky (1,2) and Tennessee (3,4,5,6)
Collection of Rodney Peck, Harrisburg, North Carolina

FIG: 7 & 8
Engraved & perforated Animal bone Snake Effigy. Excavated by the Kingsport Chapter under the supervision of the University of Tennessee in 1973. Found at the A.S.G. Site (American St. Goabin) along the Holston River near McPeters Bend, 5 miles west of Church Hill on 11 W.
Collection of Tom Davis, Stanton, Kentucky

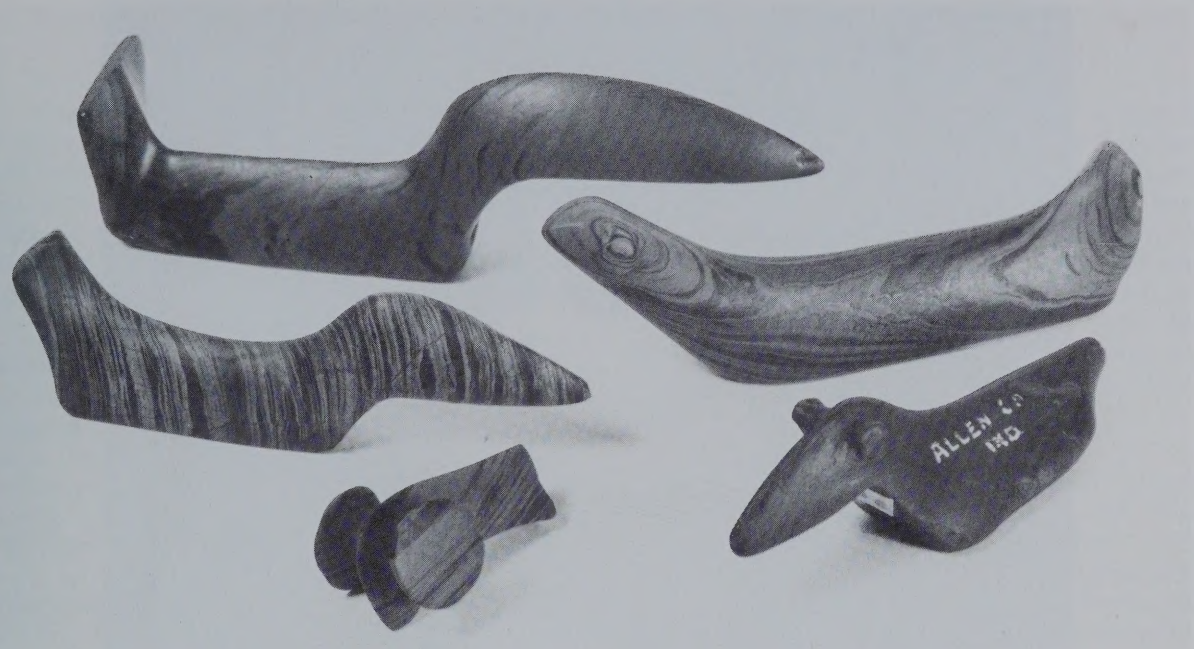


FIG: 9

Birdstones From The Koup Collection

by William Koup

A. (top left) This superbly made birdstone with its exceptionally large beak or head was found on the banks of the Mahoning River in Trumbull County, Ohio. It is just under six inches long, and it is made of green banded slate. It was first collected in 1905 by Joseph Ringeisen, Jr. of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Later collectors were Dr. T. Hugh Young and Cameron W. Parks. An illustration of this birdstone appears on page 639 of Earl Townsend's *Birdstones of the North American Indian.*

B. (top right) This five inch birdstone of green banded slate was found in Huron County, Ohio. A small portion of the tail and all of the beak were prehistorically broken by the original owners. Both areas have been salvaged by smoothing over the damaged areas. Prior collectors of this birdstone were A.T. Wehrle and Paul McKnight.

C. (center left) Along the St. Joseph River just north of Fort Wayne, Indiana in Allen County was where this exceptionally fine little birdstone was found in 1935 by the daughter of Clyde Hendricks. It is 4 1/4 inches long and made of green banded and faulted slate. In addition to Hendricks, it has been collected by Walter L. Nelson, and Charles S. Smith. Townsend illustrates this birdstone on page 410 of his book.

D. (lower right) This small, 3 3/4 inch, birdstone of black slate, an incised mouth, and tally notches on the central ridge has a long historical record. It was found in Allen County, Indiana and first collected by Leslie W. Hills of Fort Wayne, Indiana. Warren K. Moorehead pictured this birdstone in his *Stone Age in North America* in 1910. Moorehead pictured it again in 1917 in his fine work entitled *Stone Ornaments of the North American Indian.* Later collectors were Edward Payne, Dr. Rollin Bunch, Dr. T. Hugh Young and Cameron W. Parks. Needless to say, this bird has its share of labels and stickers. Earl Townsend pictured it on page 391 of his *Birdstones of the North American Indian.*

E. (lower right) All that remains of a prehistoric stone masterpiece is this small birdstone head. It is made of green banded slate and is 2 inches in length. The original birdstone would have been of the type that occur generally in the state of Wisconsin. This Noble County, Indiana birdstone head was purchased for $11.00 by Cameron W. Parks in 1963.

REFERENCE:
Townsend, E. C.
1959, BIRDSTONES OF THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN

FIG: 10

Superb Dovetail of light gray to white Indiana Hornstone. Found by Jim Gauker of Cambridge City, Indiana in Wayne County, Indiana. The length is 4 5/8" and the artifact is very thin with fine workmanship.

Collection of Randal Jones, Paoli, Indiana

Watts Cave, Kentucky

by Captain Thomas H. Miller, U. S. Navy

Situated in a heavily wooded rift in a small valley on the Bill Watts farm, near the Tennessee border, Todd Co., Ky., is the 320 foot wide entrance to a deep, limestone cave. This was a home of prehistoric peoples of Kentucky, being occupied from the Paleo through Woodland periods. There is no evidence from historic times.

It truly is a remarkable archaeological site. Watts Cave was excavated from 1950 to 1962 by Ernest and Dorothy Good of Grove City, Ohio, prominent members and trustees of the Ohio Archaeological Society, and long-time collectors of genuine Indian relics. There they found stratified, undisturbed layers of man's existence, with his tools and possessions as they were left. Around the 12 ft. level were fluted Paleo flints in situ, at and below that, triangular points, bone tools, and antler dart points. Above, were long stemmed points, turkey tails, atlatl hooks, and other implements of the Archaic periods, and above that, transitional and typical stemmed points of the Woodland Period.

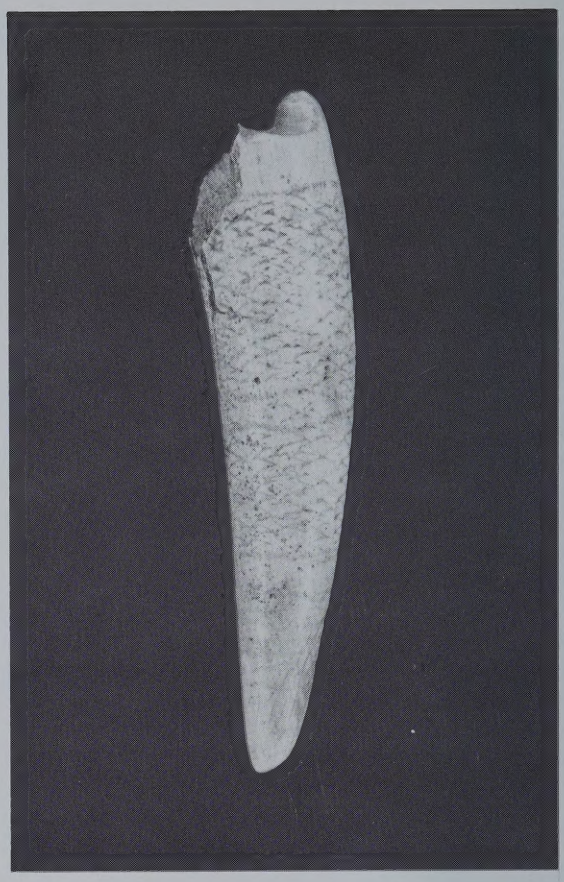
This was a habitation of ancient man, earlier than the Egyptian pyramids or the trek of Moses across the desert. Only a sherd of pottery was found, near the surface, indicating the cave's predominent use was not in the more recent eras where the Indian families of America had settled to farm, make ceramics and live a more settled life.

This cave is extremely important in that it is one of only a few sites in North America where Paleo Period artifacts have been found in situ. The late Raymond Baby, State Archaeologist for Ohio, provided guidance and expertise to the Goods in the conduct and techniques of their excavations, and examined and helped classify and preserve all of their findings. He strongly stated Watts Cave to be the most significant known site east of the Mississippi River. There are some remarkable relics.

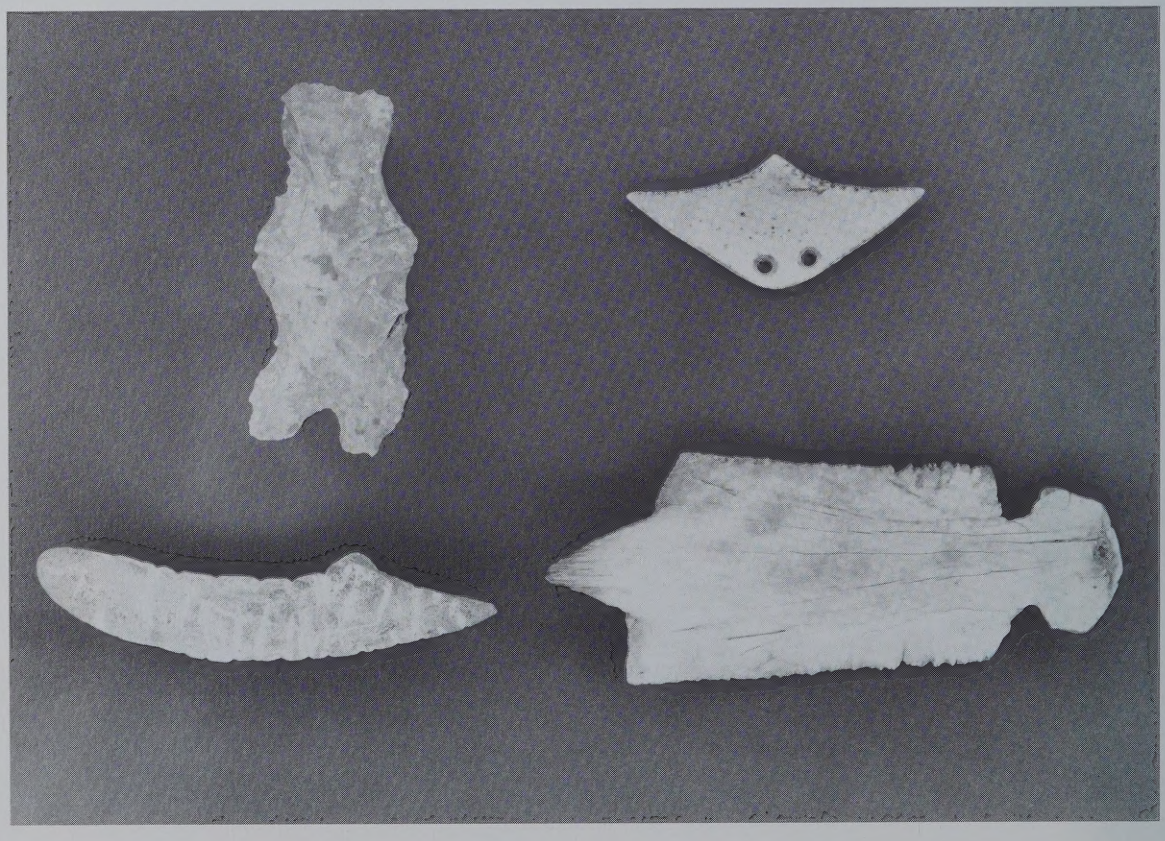
A large sandal-sole marine shell gorget (Figure 11), 6" long, 3 5/8" wide, with four drilled holes, was found in September 1955 broken in two pieces across the chest and side of an extended adult burial. The two pieces aged differently on one face as they lay separately about the body, adding character and interest to the piece; the Goods speculate there was a fur robe around the body and that one piece of the gorget was covered and one wasn't. Only about 100 of these gorgets have been found, and all but a very few are Glacial Kame from north of the Ohio River. There are several other similarities between some of the early inhabitants of Watts Cave and the Glacial Kame, as Robert Converse has articulated.

One of the most significant relics is an intricately and exquisitely engraved antler point

atlatl hook, 2 5/16" long (Figure 12). Of the "long hook" variety, there were a few similar ones found by Webb at Indian Knoll. It probably is Late Archaic.



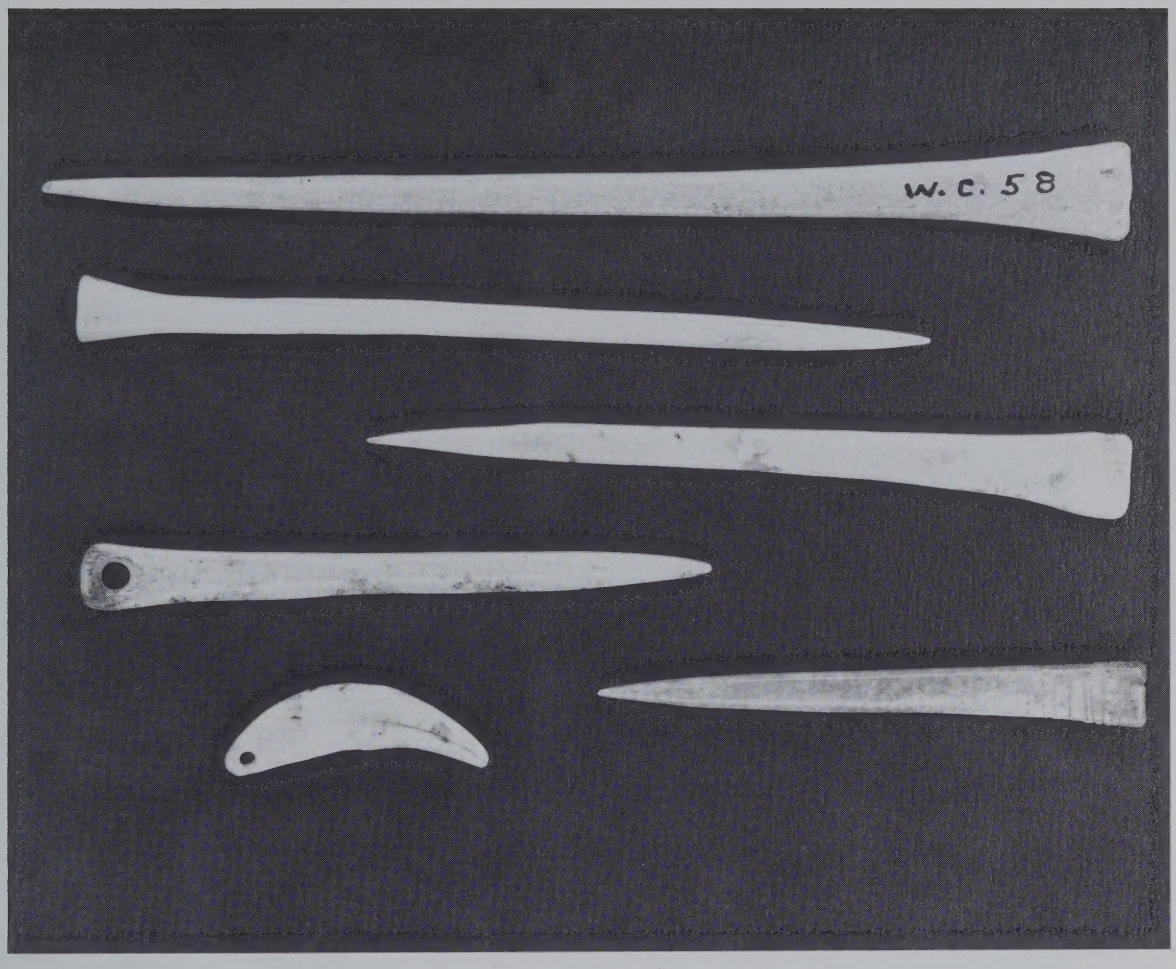
There were four effigies found at Watts Cave (Figure 13), all Archaic. The most renouned is the shell bat pendant or earing, which is 1 15/16" across the wings, and very delicate. It was ardently, but unsuccessfully, pursued by Dr. T. H. Young, and he considered it one of the finest relics of its type known. A turtle shell turtle, 3 1/2" long, is perhaps unique. Ernie postutates it could have been a child's plaything. It could as well have been a totemic symbol or part of a primitive shaman's paraphernalia; thousands of years old, it was held in remarkable but fragile shape by the alkaline environment of the cavern. The whimsical, flint standing bear was found by Dorothy deep in the strata; it could have been a talisman. Ernie Good found the limestone "cave rock" form, 2 15/16" long, which has been engraved by Archaic man. The shape of the rock is unusual, but natural, and was embellished by man with striations to represent something. It is almost undoubledly a zoomorphic effigy, and could be a fish, or, as Ernie speculates, perhaps a deer. These pieces have been called the rarest of the rare of Watts Cave material.



The late Phil Kientz of Columbus, Ohio was a distinguished and respected collector. He accompanied the Goods to Todd Co. in 1956. He found the poignent burial of a seven year old child, with a beautiful 4 5/16" bicolored blade, classified by Gregory Perino as Late Archaic/ Early Woodland. Many knowledgeable collectors consider one of the finest examples of chipping to come from Ky. With it was a double pointed fish gorge, punch, or drill of gray hornstone - a very unusual piece (Figure 14).

Two large, conch shell stem beads, about an inch long, were found in 1955 at the pelvis of an Archaic adult burial (Figure 15). These were major ornaments, from an ocean only fantacized by these people, and must have been extremely valuable to their Middle Archaic Period owner, and objects of envy to the tribal group.

Many consider the piece de resistance to be the Paleo rectangular knife, (Figure 16). Collectors of Paleo material can go a lifetime without seeing an example of this type blade. This is an exemplary specimen of size and quality: 4" long, averaging about 1 1/4" wide, and beautifully chipped. The sides and end are heavily ground around one half, and the sides are finely serrated at the other, for cutting. There are few known similar specimens, and none other known to have been found in situ. Dorothy Good discovered this in 1959 in Paleo environment within the skeleton of a small deer, where it obviously had been left while processing the carcass of the animal. Naturally cemented to the flint was a cannon bone deer awl, 4 3/8" long which obviously had been used with the knife.



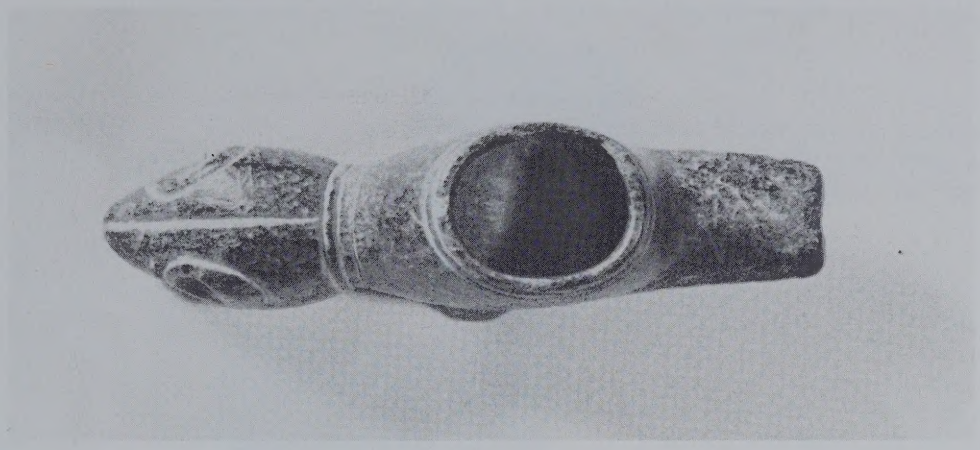
There was some spectacular bone found, at all levels. Pictured at Figure 17 are some of the finest examples. At the top of the picture is a magnificent 7 3/8" deer hairpin with nice patina, found in 1958. Under it is a rare bear bone hairpin, with an expanded end, found by Dorothy 8 feet deep; the bone has the weight and look of ivory. Another deer hairpin, 5 1/4" long, and a perfect needle 4 1/4" long all have this same ivory character. An engraved hairpin 3 3/4" has a lovely brownish color. All of these pieces are highly polished. The drilled wolf tooth pendant is 1 7/8" long.

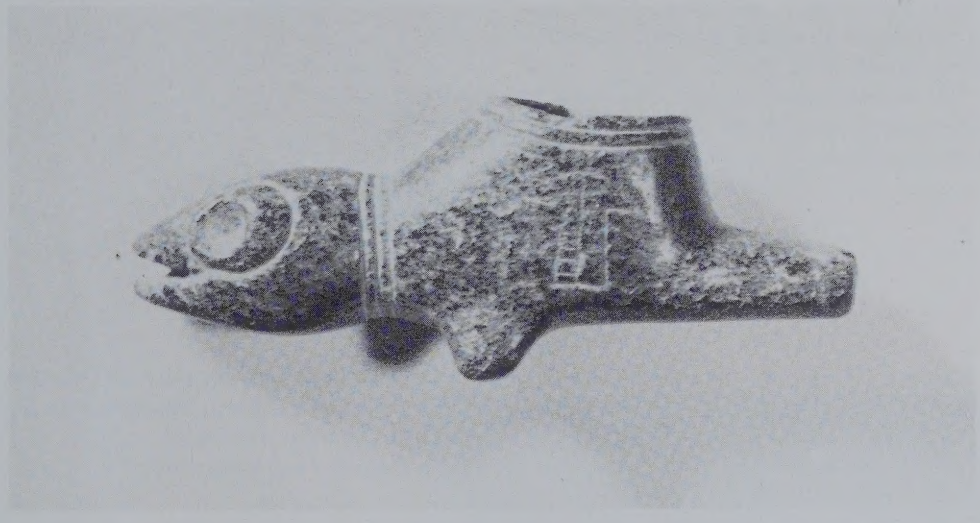
Watts Cave and the Good's careful excavations have produced some wonderful pieces for the body of genuine, documented Indian relics, most of which are works of true native American art. We enjoy our relics not only for what they tell us of the life of our predecessors, and contributing to scientific knowledge, but as well for their beauty to the eye and feel. Who can say that the artisan who crafted the beautiful bicolored blade in Figure 14 was less gifted than Faberge or Cellini, or that the notable gentleman who acquired and appreciated the marine shell sandal - sole gorget was less a connoissuer than Lorenzo Medici.

The Good collection was acquired by Donald Bapst of Columbus, Ohio in 1984. These particular pieces are now in the collection of Captain Thomas H. Miller, U.S. Navy, of Arlington, VA.

FIG: 18
Vernon Paul Applique jar measures 4 3/4" height, 8" diameter. Excavated 1978 in Poinsett County, Arkansas.
Collection of Jack M. Hall, Moultrie, Georgia

FIG: 19
Fortune Noded jar measures 6" height, 7 1/2" diameter. Excavated 1981 in Craighead County, Arkansas.
Collection of Jack M. Hall, Moultrie, Georgia





FIGS: 20, 21, 22

Fine effigy self pipe found in May 1984 by Rudy Epperson. Shown actual size, it is made of Green steatite and features a fine polish. Conjecture has it that it represents a Turtle. An engraved line runs perpendicular to both top of head and underneath. Double engraved lines encircle the rim of the bowl and neck of the effigy. A mace-like design is engraved on the side of the bowl. The most unusual feature is the drain hole at the bottom of the bowl and stem.

Collection of the Wilkes family, Savannah, Tennessee

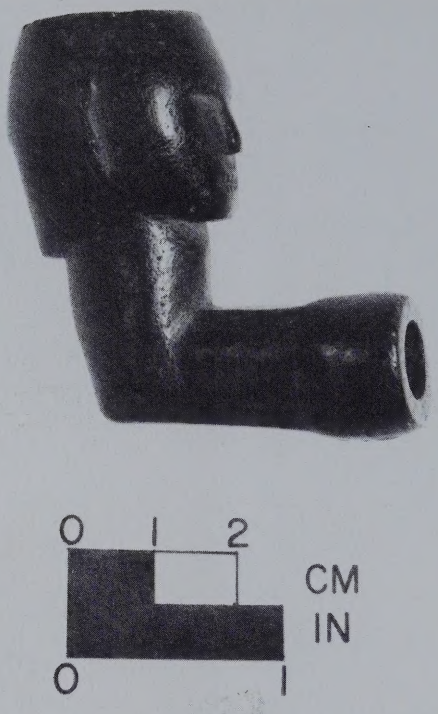


FIG: 23
Human Effigy pipe of steatite featuring well defined ears, eyes, nose and mouth with bared teeth. Highly polished, this artifact features a stem support rim for reinforcement. From a small collection in Rabun County, Georgia.
Collection of Tommy Beutell, Tuckasegee, North Carolina

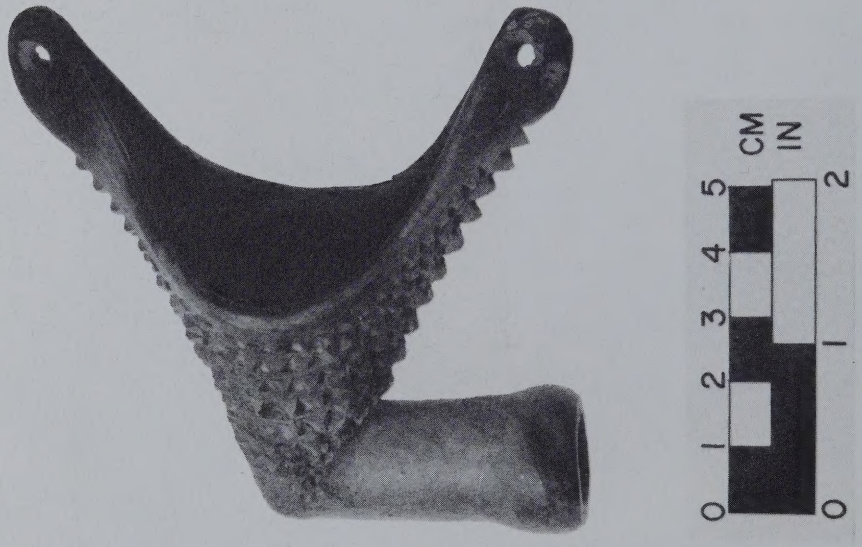


FIG: 24
Etowah type pottery pipe found at the Little Egypt site near Carters Quarters, Murray County, Georgia.
Collection of Tommy Beutell, Tuckasegee, North Carolina

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A Savannah River Knife From Pinehurst, N.C.

by William C. Lea

It was a spring day in 1979 in which Henry Wicker of Aberdeen, North Carolina was working for a local landscaper planting young trees in a new lot at the Country Club of North Carolina. The Country Club is home for the elite, located in Pinehurst, Moore County; North Carolina.

Henry had been working most of the day seeing nothing more exciting than yellow sand and a drop of sweat now and then. The digging was hard, with each hole several roots from the many pine trees which covered the ridge had to be cut with his shovel. Suddenly, approximately 18 inches beneath the surface Henry's shovel struck something unlike the many roots he had hit most of the day, it sounded like a rock. Henry decided to flip the rock out, and there it was, a beautiful Savannah River 7 3/4 inches long. Needless to say, Henry wasn't much help the remainder of the day, for being an amateur archaeologist he knew this was the find of a lifetime.

The Savannah River, which is 7 3/4 inches long, 2 1/2 inches wide and 1/4 inch thick is made of a high grade rhyolite weathered light gray over most of its surface. The specimen, which dates to the late Archaic Period (2,000 B.C. to O A.D.), was probably used as a knife and not a spear for it has very fine secondary pressure flaking which is normally found on a knife. To find a Savannah River of this length, undamaged by modern machinery, with this high of quality workmanship is extremely rare. This fine specimen is presently in the study collection of the author.

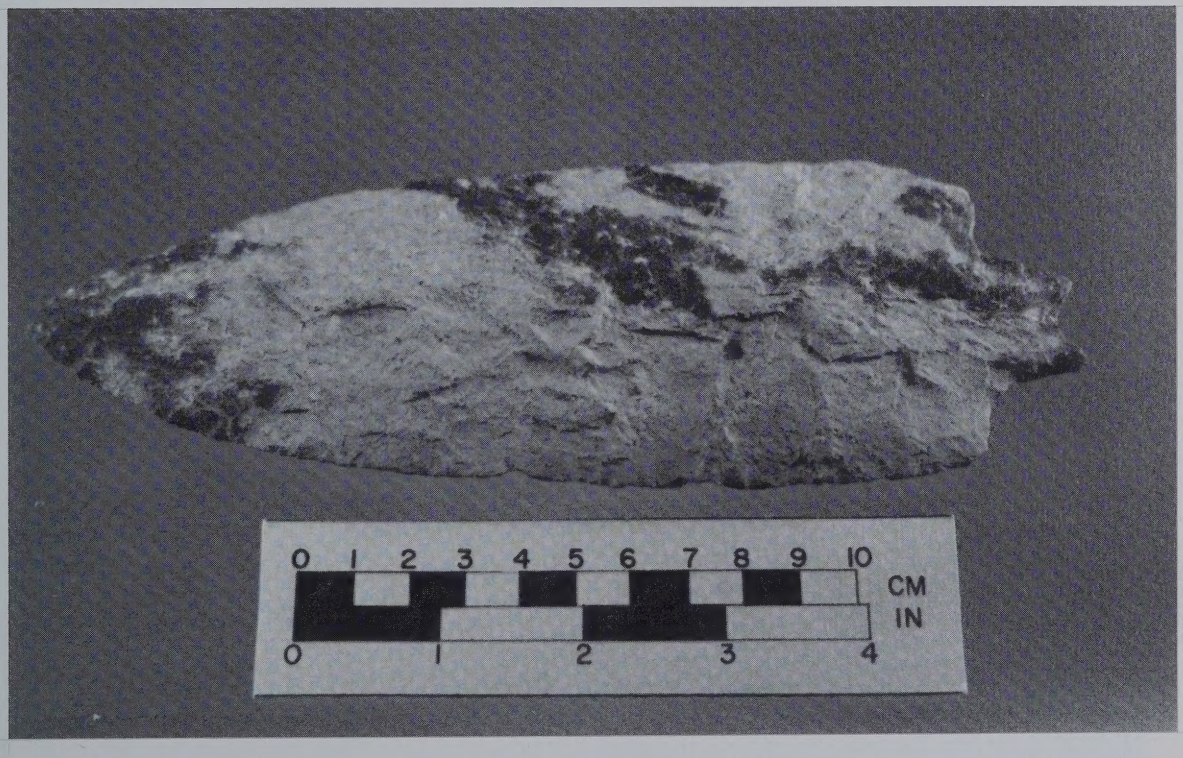


FIG: 25
Rhyolite Savannah River Knife, measures 7 3/4" length, 2 1/2" width, 1/4" thickness. Found at Pinehurst, North Carolina.
Collection of William C. Lea. Carthage, North Carolina

FIG: 26

Undrilled Mississippi Valley Winged Crescent Bannerstone found in Massac County, Illinois. Shown actual size, the artifact is made of Gray colored granite with Porphyry inclusions.

Collection of Bob Espeland, Goreville, Illinois

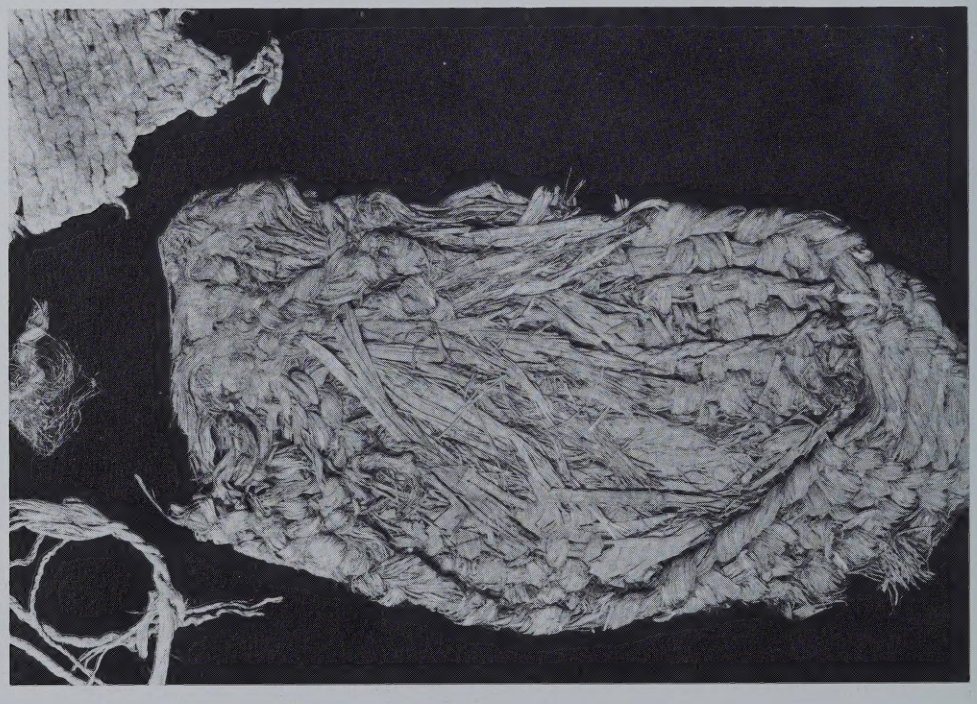


FIG: 27

Woven fiber Sandal found in a very dry cave in Southern Kentucky by Hugh Dossett. Because of the dust, the cave had to be excavated while wearing a respirator.

Collection of Art Gerber, Tell City, Indiana

Basketmaker III Culture

by A.J. Wesolowski

The Basketmaker III Culture was an evolution of the Basketmaker II which was the earliest well defined culture of the Plateau region of the Four-Corners area in the Southwest. This time is well documented by tree ring dating as being from 500 to 700 AD. The Pueblo I Culture began sometime in this particular period.

The Basketmaker III people lived in slab lined pit type housing. They were the first ancients to make pottery vessels in the Southwest. Their pottery was characterized by coarse lines, simple if any designs, basketry designs, globular forms and sometimes punctate designs. The accompanying photo illustration depicts two fine specimens. The item on the left is a globular pitcher with an applied handle. The vessel on the right is a platter with punctate rim design. This type of pottery is described and labeled "Lino Gray" and is relatively rare.

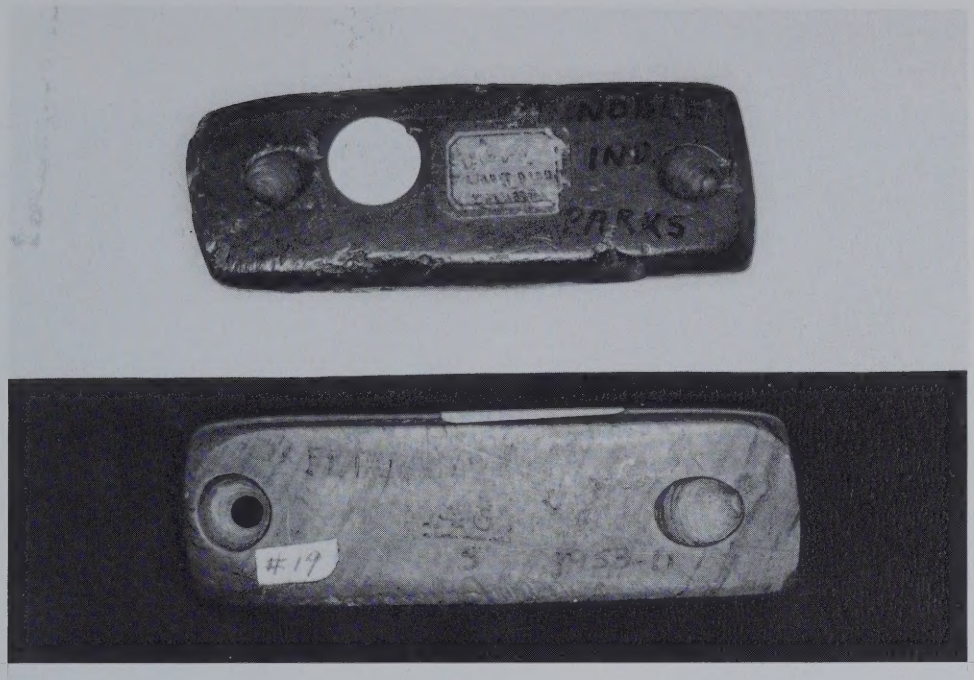
Basketmaker III's also made some sun-dried clay vessels, as well as fired pottery cups, plates, and ladles. A number of double lobed small jars and seed jars have also been discovered and attributed to this culture. Specialized pottery items such as human figurines and conical clay objects decorated with punched dot patterns and incised lines are also found on Basketmaker III sites.

It is interesting to note that during this period, this culture possessed both the true bow and arrow as well as the use of the atlatl. This is proven by the fact that some shafts were notched, some had perforations in the end for attachment to the atlatl prong or hook. Besides the finely chipped projectile points, the culture made fine sandals, Yucca fibre textiles, tump straps, bags, feather and fur robes, shell ornaments and pipes. They also raised small yellow Flint corn.

FIG: 28

Large Notched Knife of Gray Indiana Hornstone patinated a beautiful glossy brown from being buried in the Northern Indiana muck lands. Plowed up by a farmer using a muck chisel in LaGrange County, Indiana. Acquired from the farmer by Dave Warner of Howe, Indiana where it remained until sold at the estate auction. Length 7 1/2", width 2 3/4"

Collection of Randal Jones, Paoli, Indiana



FIGS: 29, 30

Top: Bar amulet of faintly banded slate with central ridge and birdstone perforations, found Noble County, Indiana. Ex. Parks collection, measures 3 1/4" length.

Bottom: Unusually drilled Bar amulet of banded slate found at Ft. Ancient, Warren County, Ohio. Measures 3 3/8" length, Ex. Dr. Meuser collection.

Collection of Len & Jane Weidner, Westerville, Ohio

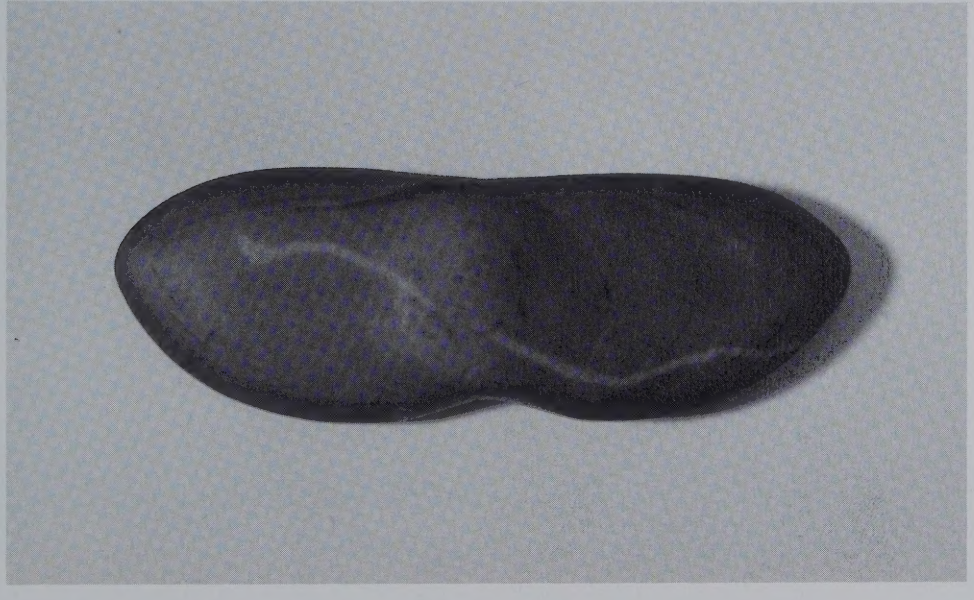


FIG: 31

Class B, notched Butterfly type bannerstone of ferruginous slate, found Servier County, Tennessee, Ex. Harry Horning, John Berner, Dr. Marvin Hawes, Tommy Beutell, collections; 5 1/2 x 2.

Collection of Jerry DeLaughter, Jackson, Mississippi

FIG: 32
A beautiful Turkey-Tail type projectile made of Gray flint. Found on Shoal Creek, Clinton County, Illinois in the Spring of 1984 by Wayne Grizzle. Measures 4 3/8" length and very thin.
Collection of Bob Espeland, Goreville, Illinois

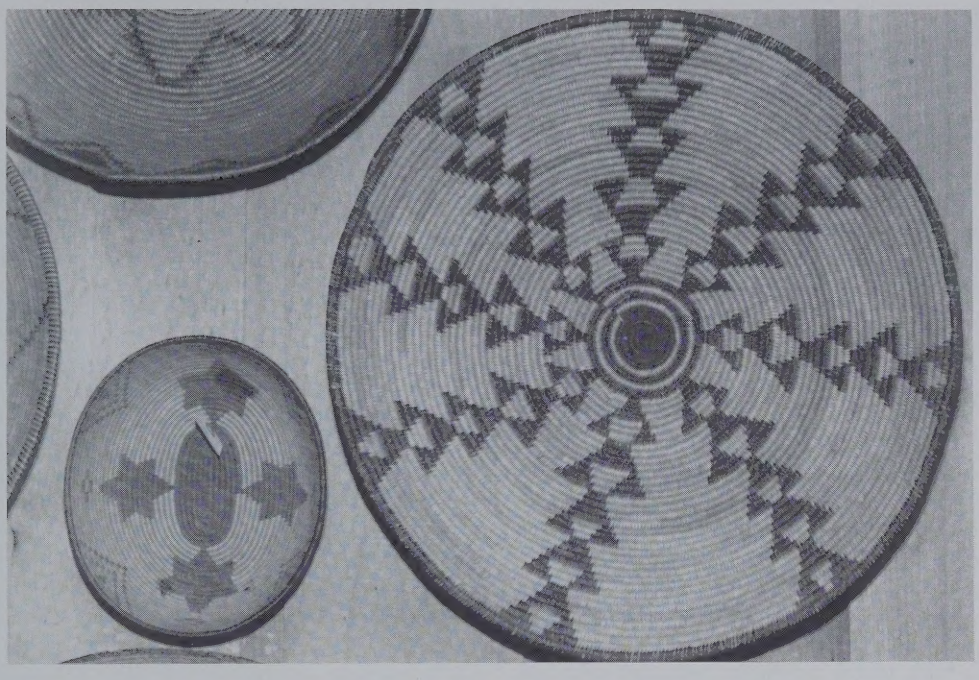


FIG: 33

Finely woven Apache Basketry Tray, measures 18" diameter, 4" depth, made of Willow and Martynia, features unusual "Flying Geese" design (sometimes referred to as "Rattlesnake tails"), Ca: 1890. Smaller tray on left with Hebrew star, also Apache, measures 9" x 8", 2 1/2" depth, originally sold at the Cohen Museum in 1902 for $6.50.

Collection of Ray & Peggy Belcher, Avondale Estates, Georgia

FIG: 34

Large Tulare/Yokuts Polychrome Basketry Bowl with circumventing Rattlesnake designs. Remnants of Red Trade cloth woven in horizontal line plus distinctive Quail Top Knot feathers. Measures 10" height, 16" diameter. Ca: 1900.

Collection of Ray & Peggy Belcher, Avondale Estates, Georgia

FIG: & 34

Top: Spine back Slate gorget, measures 3 1/8" length, found in Cuyahoga County, Ohio. Ex. Tom Jones Collection.

Bottom: Sandal sole type slate gorget, measures 7" length, found in Preble County, Ohio. Ex. H.C. Wachtel, Charles C. Smith collections. Both artifacts appear to be made from similar slate, yet were found 300 miles apart.

Collection of Jan Sorgenfrei, Pandora, Ohio

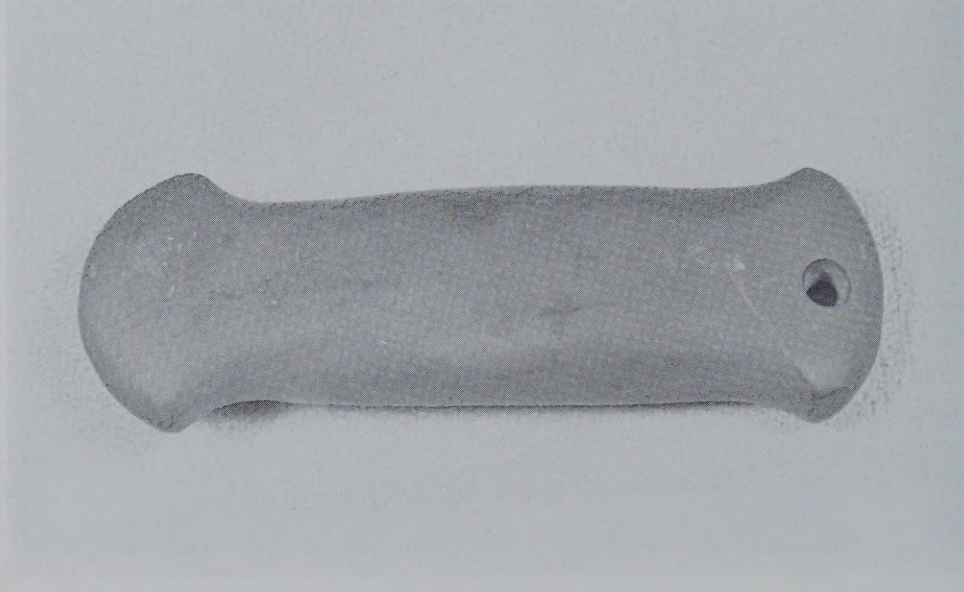


FIG: 35

Unusual constricted center Pendant made of Red Jasper measuring 4" length, 1 3/8" width. Found by the owner while surface hunting near Nances Creek, Calhoun County, Alabama in January 1985.

Collection of Glen Cheatwood, Delta, Alabama

Facts about Fakes

by John F. Berner

In the second issue, 1985; I made a statement that if the majority desires; "Facts about Fakes" would disappear. Fake Dealers agreed unanimously. Our membership disagreed unanimously. So it continues.

Incidently, following our recent Board of Directors meeting this past summer which accepted our strong position against "Fakes" and "Questionable" items at future G.I.R.S. meetings and shows; a number of intimidating threats included possible lawsuits should the society attempt to enforce such a position.

In this issue we feature a most unusual "Artifake". This imaginative effort on the part of some Fake maker is unique. Intensive research of archaeological journals has failed to illustrate or describe a similar item, and we can only suppose it was intended to represent a "rarity". "Rarities" are one of a kind articles that are difficult to define or compare with known genuine counterparts. Many serious collectors fall prey to such items since they provide prestigious acquisition with escalating values.

My best guess is this "Artifake" combines Hopewellian copper gorget or breastplate reproductions and Southern fenestrate shell artwork. While the claws and talons of the bird are Eagle or Falcon like, the head somewhat depicts the Pileated Woodpecker. There is a crudity of the workmanship, apparently to similate ancient copper working. The faithful Micrometer provided honesty as more than a dozen areas of the item provided thickness measurements of 30.5 thousands of an inch. Rolled sheet copper was not available during the stone age! "Copper carbonates" were easily induced on the surface by chemical immersion. The edges of this effort of modern Fakedom revealed under microscopic examination the perpendicular cutting by a modern "Jewelers" saw blade. Such methods are used by the Modern Hopi Indians in making the popular Overlay silver and Turquoise jewelry. Holes are drilled in the sheet, then the saw blade inserted and the pattern is cut away.

Several years ago, a number of similarly made Hopewell Copper Gorgets, Breastplates, etc. were reproduced in the same manner. These expensive fakes were reported as having come from a mound find in the state of Ohio. The similarity is overwhelming. The price is typical. For a mere $2000, this monstrosity can be added to your collection.

A number of our members have recently donated their mistakes to our G.I.R.S. Educational Display (which will be shown at sanctioned shows). Such donations can qualify for a Tax Deduction. Any member who wishes to remove spurious items from the market or cabinet will be provided with a bonafide receipt and letter of appreciation.

Notice: Fig: 13, 14, Volume XIX, Number Two pictured an artifact which originally was purveyed as having come from a well documented collection with good provenence. It has since been learned that it really came from a known Fake Dealer in Central Ohio who is suspected of having made the item. When compared to other wares of the same dealer, it is identical in workmanship. To prevent the perpetration of fraud on the collecting fraternity; this item has been ceremonially destroyed.

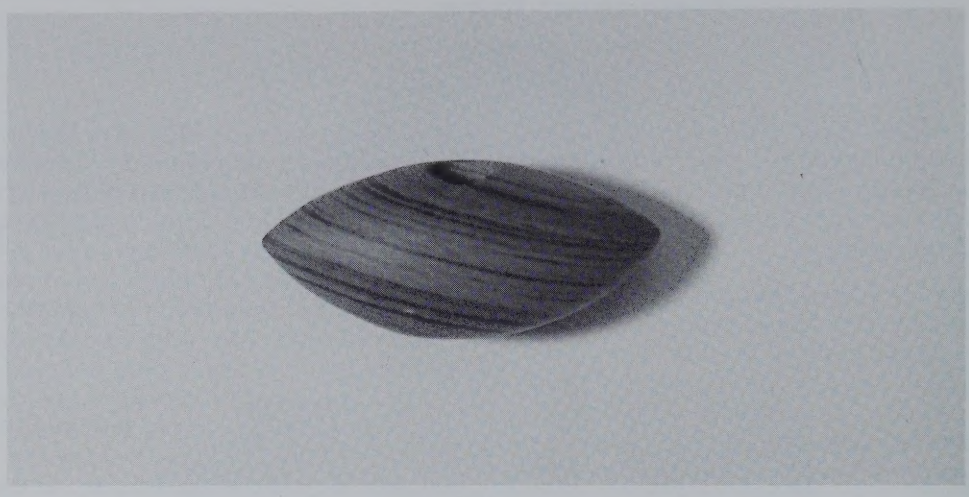


FIG: 36
Pick type slate Bannerstone, measuring 2 3/8" x 1", found near Bloomfield, Nelson County, Kentucky. Farmer who found it thought it to be a gear shift knob.
Collection of Ellen Brown, Columbus, Georgia

FIG: 37, 38
Top: Fine Spine-back slate gorget, measuring 4 1/16" length. Formerly in the Archie Diller, Darrell Diller, Jim Ritchie collections.
Bottom: Large Spine-back Gorget made of banded slate, found in Allen County, Ohio. Formerly in the Dr. Meuser, James Hahn, Jim Ritchie collections.
Collection of David G. Shirley, Morrice, Michigan

RULES & REGULATIONS

To: MEMBERS & EXHIBITORS

From: Officers & Directors, The Genuine Indian Relic Society, Inc., founded 1964.

Effective Date: August 2nd, 1985

1. Any person desiring to Exhibit, Barter, Trade or Sell items at a G.I.R.S. Meeting or Show must be a dues paying member in good standing.

2. Any person who exhibits, barters, trade or sells artifacts or related items at a G.I.R.S. Meeting or Show must apply for an "Exhibitor's Permit" (which may be obtained from the show chairperson).

3. A valid Exhibitor's Permit must contain the signature of the particular show Chairperson, and must be endorsed by the member holding the permit.

4. Permits are valid only for one (1) Meeting or Show as indicated by the specified date.

5. All Exhibitor tables are reserved. Only members to whom an Exhibitor's Permit has been issued will be assigned table space.

   A. Advance reservation and registration for Permits will be made available to all members in good standing. Please direct your request to the show Chairperson.

      1. Table reservations will be held only until 9AM, the day of the particular show. Unoccupied reserved tables will be made available thereafter on a first come basis.

6. Members to whom an "Exhibitor's Permit" has been granted are advised that any and all Exhibits are subject to examination by the G.I.R.S. Fraudulent Artifacts committee.

   A. Unacceptable or questionable items must be removed from sight upon request by the above committee.

   B. Failure to comply may result in the revocation of the Exhibitor's Permit.

7. The following items are ACCEPTABLE for Exhibit, Barter, Trade or Sale:

   A. Authentic prehistoric North American Indian artifacts

   B. Authentic historic North American Indian artifacts which predate 1900 A.D.

      1. This includes Ceramics and pottery, Basketry, Beadwork, Quillwork, etc.

   C. Books & Publications on the North American Indian

   D. Display material such as frames, etc.

8. The following items are NOT ACCEPTABLE for Exhibit, Barter, Trade or Sale:

   A. Fakes, questionable artifacts, Modern or Antique reproductions

   B. Modernly reworked artifacts (such as renotched or repointed projectiles, etc.)

   C. Coins, Stamps, Firearms, Knives, Gems, Minerals, Jewelry (including Indian Jewelry) and non-excavated Glass trade beads.

   D. Human remains in any form (such as skulls, bones, etc.)

9. Restoring items is considered an acceptable practice, however any item offered for Barter, Trade or Sale must be so identified.

10. Any item Bartered, Traded or Sold at a G.I.R.S. sanctioned Meeting or Show must carry a Thirty (30) day return privilege and Money-Back Guarantee (pending the item is returned to the original owner in a like sold condition).

N.B. Failure to comply with the above Rules & Regulations of G.I.R.S. Meetings & Shows may result in revocation of your Membership rights and Exhibitor privileges.

FIG: 39

Beautiful, symmetrical Conglomerate Discoidal, measures 3 7/8" x 1 1/2", found Coahoma County, Mississippi, predominately light brown.

Collection of Dr. J. Neal Brown, Columbus, Georgia

FIG: 40

Top: Fine slate Bar Amulet, found Huron County, Ohio, measures 7 3/8" length, formerly in the Walters, Diller, Jardine collections.

Bottom: Slate Boatstone, measuring 6 25/32" in length, found in Sandusky, Ohio. Ex. Fred Frey, Archie Diller, Jim Ritchie collections.

Collection of David G. Shirley, Morrice, Michigan

FIG: 41
Highly polished, compact Greenstone celt, found in the 1950's near Pocahontas, Hinds County, Mississippi. Measures 10 3/4" in length, 2 7/8" width.
Collection of Dr. J. Neal Brown, Columbus, Georgia

FIG: 42

Miniature full figure Human effigy water bottle. "Kewpie doll style face" with fine Bell plain finish, found Hickman County, Kentucky, measures 5 1/4" height, 3 1/4" diameter.

Collection of Bill Bickers, Marietta, Georgia

FIG: 43

Extreme Bi-concave slate gorget, Adena style perforations, measuring 3 7/8" length, 2 3/8" width. Formerly #181, Dr. Rollin Bunch collection, #435, Charles C. Smith collection; found Randolph County, Indiana.

FIG: 44
Bear effigy hooded water bottle, Bell plain finish, measures 5" height, 4 1/2" width, found St. Francis County, Arkansas.
Collection of Bill Bickers, Marietta, Georgia

FIG: 45
Rare sextagonal slate pendant with gently concave sides. This is possibly a varient of the Hopewell Pentagonal style, occasionally found with late burial association. Measuring 4 3/4" in length, 1 7/8" width, perforated biconically, this gray/green banded slate artifact is only a generous 3/16" in thickness. Found Lucas County, Ohio.

Book & Publication Review

by John F. Berner

"WHO'S WHO IN INDIAN RELICS, NO. 7" Ben W. Thompson, Editor and Publisher. Planned for release in 1988. Mr. Thompson is credited with the compilation and publishing of four of the six "Who's who in Indian Relics" which was originally started by H.C. Wachtel (deceased). According to Mr. Thompson; the primary purpose of the book is to picture as many prominent Indian relic collectors and their collections as possible for posterity. With the first two volumes long out of print and bringing as much as 20 times their original release price, it is good news that Volume 7 is in the compilation stage. While Volume 3,4,5 and 6 are still available; the supply of 3 and 4 are almost diminished. The purpose of this review is not to solicit the sale of Volume No. 7 but rather to enlist those collectors who wish to be included in this forthcoming issue to forward information and collection photos to the publisher for possible inclusion. Please forward your information and request to Ben W. Thompson, 1757 West Adams, Kirkwood, Missouri 63122.

"ANCIENT ART OF AMERICAN WOODLAND INDIANS" The Detroit Institute of Arts, Harry N. Abrams, Inc. New York, 1985. 240 pages, 140 plates. This is one of the finest publications featuring some of the finest prehistoric art objects of North America to have been published in the past 50 years. The photography, much of it in full color is outstanding and certainly is a credit to Dirk Bakker. The text is provided by David S. Brose, James A. Brown and David W. Penney. The artifacts included in this publication will be a traveling exhibit held from March 17th of this year and through March 2, 1986. The exhibit is to appear at the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C., The Detroit Institute of Arts and the Houston Museum of Fine Arts. The publication begins with the Late Archaic period and continues through the Mississippian period with the final chapter discussing the Continuities of Imagery and Symbolism.

This mammoth undertaking of compiling and selecting these prehistoric art treasues is very commendable, as both the exhibit and the catalog provides an opportunity for serious students of artifacts to view prehistoric art forms in a manner never before available. While many public institutions contributed to this work, many privately owned artifacts are also included. It appears that no expense has been spared to assemble this entourage, nor in publication of the catalog of this exhibit. If any criticism is to be rendered; it has come from the rank and file of our membership, in particular those who are very expert at judging the authenticity and antiquity of stone age art. It seems unfortunate that several items illustrated appear of dubious antiquity, especially when given prominent display in such a worthy performance. Both exhibit and catalog are highly recommended.

THE WILLIAMSON SITE Dinwiddie County, Virginia; Rodney M. Peck, 1985. 213 pp, photos, charts, maps. Available for $25 plus $2. postage from R.M. Peck, 1539 Quail Drive, Harrisburg, N.C. 28075

This new publication assembles 12 articles by different archaeologists and geologists on the Williamson Site; a Early Paleo site in Virginia. The information on this site has been published since 1949 in many journals and publications. The final chapter brings the reader up to date on the lithic material recovered over the years from this famous site. Topics covered include treatises on the style and manufacture of fluted points, paleo tools, the excavation, site discovery. Excellent and informative.

Your journal relies heavily on the editorial staff to solicit the articles and photography of members artifacts. To adequately cover all of our national area, we need to expand. Because the G.I.R.S. is non-profit; there is no pay for the jobs. Should you wish to work with the journal in some capacity, please direct your letter to my attention.

Notice to Editorial Contributors

Please forward all materials (articles, photographs, etc.) to your nearest Regional Editor (names and addresses listed in the front of this journal). If this is not possible, please forward information to the Editor-in-Chief.

1. Articles are preferred typewritten and double spaced on standard 8-1/2" x 11" paper. The author's name and address should appear below the title.

2. Photographs must be glossy black & white: 8 x 10's preferred, 5x7, 4x5's acceptable. NO POLAROIDS!

3. When submitting photographs, please include the following: Size, color of artifact, description of type of material, location of find (when known) such as County, state, name of finder, etc.

4. If quoting another article of publication, please credit the source with a footnote and biographical entry.

5. All photographs, articles, materials submitted cannot be returned after publication as such items are retained in the permanent files of the G.I.R.S.

6. Recently published material may be rejected unless specific reasons are given for doing so. If you have submitted the same information to another publication, please notify us when submitting.

Back Issues of Journals

This society is now in the 20th year of publication. Supplies of some Back Issues are extremely limited. We urge you to order copies of issues desired without delay:

Regular issues:	1966 through 1969	$5.50 each
	1970 through 1983	$5.00 each
	1985	$4.00 each
Special issues:	"Copper" 1978	$10.00 each
	"Pottery" 1979	$20.00 each
	"Dovetails" 1980	$20.00 each
	"Birdstones" 1982	$20.00 each

1985 Membership & Subscription Dues

The Board of Directors of the Genuine Indian Relic Society, Inc. (a non-profit organization) have determined that the 1985 Dues will be set at Twelve ($12.00) dollars. This entitles each member to receive Four (4) quarterly journals. Membership & Subscription dues begin with the Calendar year.

Address all correspondence to:

GENUINE INDIAN RELIC SOCIETY, INC.
3335 Junaluska, Columbus, GA 31907

Statement of Purpose

The specific purpose of this non-profit National Society is to promote friendship and trust among persons interested in the preservation of authentic prehistoric North American artifacts by:

1. *Providing a medium of informational and educational exchange through the regular publication of journals.*
2. *Offering the opportunity for documentation and authentication of artifacts by the society's committee of specialists.*
3. *Taking a positive stand in opposing the display, exchange or distribution of questionable and fraudulent artifacts at society meetings.*

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